

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF HEMATOLOGY—Boston, August 27 to September 1, 1956. Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., 1958. 930 pages, \$25.00.

This volume presents over 700 papers, many in abstract, in all fields of hematology. There are sections on leukemia, isotopes (nucleonics), the spleen and hypersplenism, hemorrhagic disorders, anemia and immuno-hematology. Introductory papers in several sections are of a review nature and of general interest to clinicians. The material is of most interest to the hematologist and investigator and available nowhere else.

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SURGERY IN WORLD WAR II—NEUROSURGERY, Volume I—Prepared and published under the direction of Major General S. B. Hays, The Surgeon General, United States Army; Editor in Chief Colonel John Boyd Coates, Jr., MC; Editors for Neurosurgery, R. Glen Spurling, M.D., and Barnes Woodhall, M.D.; Associate Editor, Elizabeth M. McPetridge, M.A. Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., 1958. 466 pages, \$5.00.

This book is the first of two volumes relating the history of neurosurgery in World War II. The present volume is concerned with the administrative problems encountered in establishing an effective neurosurgical service within the Medical Department and also the management of head injuries. The second volume will present the problems of injuries to the spine, including peripheral nerve injuries and rupture of the intervertebral disc. The chapters and authors in the present volume are listed below:

PART I. ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS IN NEUROSURGERY

- I. The Zone of Interior, by Barnes Woodhall, M.D.
- II. The Mediterranean (formerly North African) Theater of Operations by Eldridge H. Campbell, Jr., M.D., (deceased).
- III. The European Theater of Operations, by R. Glen Spurling, M.D.

PART II. THE MANAGEMENT OF HEAD INJURIES

- IV. Historical note, by Barnes Woodhall, M.D.
- V. Head injuries in the Zone of Interior, by Barnes Woodhall, M.D.
- VI. The Mediterranean Theater of Operations, Eldridge H. Campbell, Jr., M.D.
- VII. The European Theater of Operations, by R. Glen Spurling, M.D.
- VIII. The management of acute craniocerebral injuries due to missiles, by Donald C. Matson, M.D.
- IX. Penetrating wounds of the cerebral ventricles, by Henry G. Schwartz, M.D.
- X. Infections following acute gunshot wounds of the brain, by Stuart N. Rowe, M.D.
- XI. Blast concussion and cerebral injuries due to explosion waves, by Fritz J. Cramer, M.D.
- XII. Cranioplasty, by David L. Reeves, M.D.
- XIII. Post-traumatic epilepsy, by A. Earl Walker, M.D.
- XIV. Speech disorders resulting from gunshot wounds of the head and neck, by William G. Peacher, M.D.
- XV. Clinicopathologic aspects of fatal missile-caused craniocerebral injuries, by Eldridge H. Campbell, Jr., M.D., Hartwig Kuhlbeck, M.D., Robert L. Cavanaugh, M.D., and Aage E. Nielsen, M.D.

The first portion of this book which is concerned with the administrative problems in neurosurgery during World War II describes the difficulties encountered in establishing neurosurgical centers both in the zone of the interior and over-

seas. Shortages in equipment and instruments as well as in trained personnel had to be overcome, and it was only through the establishment of rapid training courses in neurosurgery for already experienced general surgeons that it was possible in the early stages of the war to provide adequate professional care. The errors committed and the frustrations experienced in the development of a neurosurgical service and its administration are dealt with frankly.

The chapters concerning various aspects in the management of head injuries are all written by men who played an active role in military surgery. Much of the book was written during 1946 and 1947 which precluded the possibility of long-term follow-up in the treatment of such cases as repair of cranial defects, and cortical excision for post-traumatic epilepsy.

The book is extremely well illustrated and indexed.

This volume should be of particular interest to all neurosurgeons with military experience. It should also be of value to those neurosurgeons concerned only with civilian practice.

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HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE—Diagnosis and Treatment—Sibley W. Hoobler, M.D., Associate Professor of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School; Director of Hypertension Unit, University of Michigan Hospital. A Hoeber-Harper Book, Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, New York, 1959. 353 pages, \$7.50.

Hoobler's book is a lucid, detailed discussion of the clinical aspects of hypertension. Written by a man who has devoted most of his professional life to the study of hypertension both clinically and physiologically, the text is authoritative and up to date. It will be of considerable value to the practitioner because of its eminently practical orientation and the specific treatment regimens which complement the discussion of principles. There is a good section on secondary hypertension both curable and incurable, as well as a comprehensive coverage of primary hypertension. Details of the new drugs are amply illustrated and pertinent appendices provide specific instruction.

The book is a valuable addition to the literature on hypertension and will receive favorable acceptance by those physicians eager to have a practical guide to the clinical management of hypertensive patients written by a master in the field.

MAURICE SOKOLOW, M.D.

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PSYCHOTHERAPY AND SOCIETY—Psychotherapy for the Many and the Few—Wladimir G. Eliasberg, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.P.A. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1959. 223 pages, \$6.00.

Psychotherapy and Society is an extremely difficult book to read—at times because of its language, and at times because of its unpredictable and sudden changes in direction.

It is a book that gives promise of being a commentary on present-day psychiatry and society but loses its objective in attempting too much. It skips from esoteric philosophical concepts to the cost of psychoanalysis and from the recommendation that psychologists be permitted to use hypnosis to the frustrations and conflicts of successful people.

It touches on a wide variety of topics including advertising, propaganda, quackery, mental hygiene, group psychotherapy, psychosomatic medicine, anti-semitism, psychotherapy in Russia, motivation for work, and ethics, in a way that leaves the reader "breathless and bewildered."

The reader will tend to get lost in the vast array of topics and comments. Although it contains many ideas which are thought provoking, it will not appeal to most physicians.

NORMAN Q. BRILL, M.D.